

A FIRM POLITICAL POSITION

Bono. Without including the French and British missile systems it is impossible to reach a positive conclusion of the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. The USSR is by no means demanding talks on the French and British nuclear systems but only on their inclusion in the present talks in Geneva. This is not a tactical ploy but a firm political position of the USSR which can hardly be challenged. Egon Bahr, Member of the Presidium of the Board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, told a press conference here what he thinks following his recent talks in Moscow.

The USSR is interested in reaching an agreement at the Geneva talks. It is prepared to modify its position there further, he continued. What is needed is that Washington reciprocate, and the West German Government should bring pressure to bear on the American partner in furtherance of that goal. The USSR is taking into account all Western missiles trained at it and allies, irrespective of whom they belong to, and therefore its reaction to a deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles would be tough and timely. It is far easier to talk in Geneva now, prior to the positioning of the new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe than once they are there, B. Bahr noted.

INDIRA GANDHI SPEAKS OUT AGAINST EXTERNAL PRESSURE

Dahl. To rebut the external pressure to which India is subject as well as the attempts to whip up religious and communal strife in the various regions of the country. Thus reads a recent appeal made by the Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi. Addressing a public meeting in Delhi, the head of the India Government noted the necessity of increasing national unity in the name of preserving a strong and independent republic.

According to the "Hindu Times", the Indian authorities are taking efficient steps to put an end to the terrorist activities of separatist groups in the north-western state of Punjab. The Ministry of Internal Affairs

reports that police and security forces have detained 1,100 terrorists from extremist formations which demand the secession of the Punjab from India and the formation of an independent state on its territory.

Extra measures have been introduced providing for normal life and order in the state. Meanwhile, the "Statesman" newspaper writes that prodded of the Indian-Pakistan border has been strengthened in Punjab, the aim being to close the channels through which "aid" is received from Pakistan for the separatist groups. The Indian security forces have captured large consignments of firearms, explosives and money originating from Pakistan.

The communiqué further no-



SITUATION IN LEBANON

Bahr. The Begin government decision to redeploy the Israeli invading troops in Lebanon has aroused serious preoccupation and anxiety among official circles in the Lebanese public at large.

Tel Aviv has decided to withdraw its troops from Beirut and the mountain areas and to concentrate them south of the Aar River, which move is viewed by the Lebanese as a step towards the division of their country and the annexation of the South Lebanon district by the Zionists. The Israelis want to complete the redeployment of the troops in three months. Meanwhile voices are heard ever louder in Tel Aviv about the necessity of occupying South Lebanon for many years to come.

The communiqué further no-

UNDER THE GUISE OF NIGHT

Loadon. In N'Djema they do not conceal their pleasure at President Reagan's decision to urgently send a large consignment of military equipment to Chad, reports Reuters. In the Chad capital the move is viewed as a demonstration of Washington's support for the Hissein Houssein government. Reuters believes that a considerable part of the American equipment is meant for the Zairian troops sent by Kinshasa to the capital military equipment is supplied to the Hissein regime by France.

military transports fly New York and Miami carrying cargoes of arms and ammunition, are expected at N'Djema, reports the Canadian newspaper. At the same time, French Transair planes stationed in Bangui, the Central African Republic, deliver to the capital military equipment supplied to the Hissein regime by France.



Included on the agenda of the 38th UN General Assembly Session

New York. Curbing the nuclear arms race and freezing nuclear fissiles, the removal of the threat of military catastrophe, the peaceful solution of international conflicts—these and other vital problems of our time will occupy the centre of attention at the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly which is to open in New York on September 20, 1983.

They are included in the session agenda which the UN Secretariat has published here and which contains 138 items. A considerable section of the agenda is taken up by items based on initiatives proposed by the Socialist Union and other socialist countries. These include questions relating to a ban on the design and production of new weapons; the cessation of all nuclear weapons tests and the non-deployment of such weapons on the territories of countries which do not have them at present; as well as other important problems.

Protests continue outside the US Greenham Common air base against the British government's decision to deploy American cruise missiles in Britain. The protest is the largest action to have been mounted in recent times by the British peace champions who are opposed to Britain being torn by Washington's nuclear basing. Our photo shows the police arresting several of the protesters. Photo AP-TASS

PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS

Helsinki. A preliminary meeting has been held here to prepare for the second European conference of centrist, liberal and centrist parties on security and cooperation, to take place on October 14-16 this year, in Finland. It was attended by representatives of these parties and organizations representing the ruling papalists of eight European nations, including the USSR, Bulgaria, the GDR and Poland.

One of the themes of the forthcoming conference is "De-

lence, International cooperation and disarmament". Finnish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Päivi Viita, addressed that progress at the Madrid Meeting meant continuation of the process by the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation. Vital goal in the current situation is that agreement should be reached on confidence-building measures on confidence-building, security and disarmament in Europe, he stressed.

INDOCHINESE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ENDS

Phnom Penh. A communiqué circulated here on the latest conference between the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam stresses that the conference declared their determination to make an oil-cut contribution to the drive for peace and to the campaign against the threat of nuclear war and confirmed their unequivocal support for the peace initiatives put forward by the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty nations.

The communiqué further no-

FACTS AND EVENTS

ROCK MUSIC AND THE PROBLEMS WITH HEARING

Dr Carter from the Australian National Acoustic Laboratory has discovered that on examining several hundred rock concert-goers, they suffer loss of hearing at certain frequencies not bear a stay idle, even while travelling by air or land. They have designed an electric typewriter 10 centimetres high and weighing only two kilograms. Any paper can be used in the minitypewriter, the sheet being fitted into the machine at the touch of a button. The machine can also calculate and print within the scope of 16 characters. In an emergency, it will work by battery.

MINITYPEWRITER

Swiss engineers have made a considerable contribution towards the life of those who cannot bear a stay idle, even while travelling by air or land. They have designed an electric typewriter 10 centimetres high and weighing only two kilograms. Any paper can be used in the minitypewriter, the sheet being fitted into the machine at the touch of a button. The machine can also calculate and print within the scope of 16 characters. In an emergency, it will work by battery.

THE DANGERS OF ARTIFICIAL HAIR

The US Food and Drug Administration believes that the widely publicized practice of growing artificial hair is both dangerous and useless, writes the "US News and World Report" magazine. Having analysed more than three hundred complaints, the administration has confirmed that this practice, which is used as a means to



Protest against the revision of history

Tokyo. There has been a lot of protest against the revision of history textbooks, which have been revised in the spirit of a "collector" of African folk art. The Informer has supplied more than three hundred complaints, the administration has confirmed that this practice, which is used as a means to

protect the interests of the Japanese military government during World War II may produce an extremely dangerous effect upon the hearts and minds of the country's younger generation. We Japanese mothers will not allow Japan to slide down the path to militarism again—declared members of the Women's Council of new Japan.

OF INTEREST

Unexpected fame



No one would have heard about Yashida Yoshio, a haberdasher in the small Japanese town of Ohara, had he not found a white frog, a rare natural phenomenon, in his garden pool. After a frog's portrait had appeared in newspapers, the haberdasher's house became the object of frequent visits by school and kindergarten groups and, simply, by people who are curious.

A surprise find

What the mounted statue of Robert Lee in the central square in Richmond, Va., USA, was

being repaired, the repairman noted a particular sound which he identified as a bronze statue giving when it was hit. On closer examination, he was seen to be crowding out of the horse's mouth and nose. The neck and chest turned out to be full of honey—250 kilograms in all.

A sweet horse

Amazing discoveries often happen accidentally. When the first repair work for 50 years was underway in a temple in the Indian state of Orissa, no one expected to discover unique

VIEWPOINT

Viktor ALEXANDROV

WHO IS STALEMATING THE TALKS?

No progress was made at the latest fourth round of the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe—why?

To believe Washington, this was caused by the Soviet Union's inflexibility and intransigence. But as unbiased look at the facts reveals the groundlessness of such allegations: it was the United States which stalemated the talks from the word go.

While professing loyalty to NATO's "dual decision" envisaging talks or the deployment of new American missiles if they fall, Washington actually sticks to its single decision—it is deploy, by fair means or foul, its missiles capable of reaching Soviet territory within minutes. In this way it seeks to gain military advantage and to use it as a "big stick".

From the very beginning the Soviet Union made it clear that any attempt to force it to agree to unilateral disarmament were doomed, but that it was willing to agree on an equal basis, in substantial cuts in medium-range nuclear weapons. These are essentially the provisions at the Soviet proposals.

British and French missiles, while both sides would have an equal amount of nuclear warheads carried by medium-range planes.

For its part, the United States suggested placing in Europe as many Pershing-2 and cruise missiles as the USSR would possess. At first glance this appears to be an equal approach—but this is simply at the case because it would mean giving NATO a 400-warhead advantage, which is exactly the number of British and French warheads, while NATO would retain its scary double advantage in medium-range planes.

Finally, the Williamsburg summit at seven leading capitalist nations stressed that their security was "indivisible". It is quite appropriate, therefore, for the Soviet Union to consider the NATO actions weapons and individually but in toto. And surely it is justified to do so!

Does this mean that the talks will remain stalemated? The Soviet Union believes that agreement is possible—but only if the principle of parity and equal security is adhered to. Given such an approach, the USSR would be left with fewer missiles and warheads than prior to 1976, when a single SS-20 missile was deployed. Naturally enough, in this case, the new American missiles would fall with as many medium-range missiles as are fitted on the

British and French missiles, while both sides would have an equal amount of nuclear warheads carried by medium-range planes.

The Soviet Union is being told that the British and French missiles should not be taken into account, as they are strategic forces securing national interests. All we can say in reply is that they have a range of between 3,500 to 4,000-plus kilometers, i.e., the same range as the Soviet SS-20 missiles. Moreover, they are stationed in Europe, and not overseas.

Another critical factor in this respect is that British and French missiles are capable of a single missile warhead, which would leave it with as many medium-range missiles as are fitted on the

British and French missiles, while both sides would have an equal amount of nuclear warheads carried by medium-range planes.

The British Government has announced its decision to reduce over the next five years the number of civil servants. Minimum and high-ranking civil servants will go up by 20 per cent; those of civil servants, judges and high-ranking military and naval officers, by 12 per cent. The salary of the Conservative head of cabinet, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, is to go up by more than 12 per cent, starting by 1987 to reach over 58 thousand pounds sterling.

SELECTIVE APPROACH

In reflecting the justified and comprehensive method for reducing and limiting all strategic armaments—ICBMs, SBMs and heavy bombers—and proceeding to a restructuring of the Soviet strategic forces, the United States stubbornly insists that the strategic bombers be included in a separate category of "slow flying objects", writes PRAVDA in an analysis of the latest round of Soviet-American talks, at Geneva.

What is the United States after? Primarily it is to perpetuate its many-times advantage it has in this category of strategic aircraft, which could also carry—well beyond the aggregate number of nuclear charges—at least 8,000 air-based long-range cruise missiles. At the same time Washington is making the absurd claim that the medium TU-22M bomber known as Backfire in the West be included among the Soviet strategic bombers. The United States is also fully against account being taken, apart from the cruise missiles, of the other nuclear components of heavy bombers (bombs and jettisons), of which there are thousands, the paper points out. In short, the American approach increases rather than lessens the confrontation between the USSR and the USA.

WASHINGTON'S 'CHEMICAL' CALUMNES

Writing in IZVESTIA, Yu. Sadov exposes the allegations spread by the American administration concerning the use of Soviet chemical weapons in South-East Asia and Afghanistan. He notes that in launching this anti-Soviet campaign, Washington is after the following goals: while advancing spurious charges against the USSR, the United States is building up its own chemical arsenals. A 10,000 million dollar modernization programme for the aircraft envisages increasing the amount of chemical munition over five years (up to 1988) to 5,000,000 units.

The United States is also out to make the world larger, as soon as possible, the crimes committed by the American military in the war in Indochina where chemical weapons were used on a large scale.

EGYPT, 1983

The political situation in Egypt is the subject of an article by Igor Belyakov in AZIYA I AFRIKA SEDOBYA magazine. A special topic which attracts general attention in Egypt is its relations with the Soviet Union. Sadov reduced them to almost a zero. The USA was very interested in that. Now the situation has changed—for Egypt's benefit. Back in November, 1982 they openly told me in China that the earliest possible reactivation of Egyptian-Soviet relations in their normal scope was very topical. In February, 1983 Egypt's former Minister of Foreign Affairs Ali Ismail Ishaq qualified the decision to sever ties with the Soviet Union as "clearly Sadov-style". It was Sadov and not the USSR that broke the ties, he added. So the "bridge-building" initiative should come from Egypt.

It follows that Mubarak, his ministers and closest associates in Cairo, desire to continue the dialogue with Moscow, and that there is also a political decision to restore normal Egyptian-Soviet relations. The Soviet Union has made steps forward towards resuming economic cooperation and trade with Egypt by signing new agreements on scientific and cultural cooperation.

ADDING FUEL TO THE FIRE

Analysing the situation in Chad, Yu. Bachkeryov writes in NEW TIMES magazine as follows:

As is evidenced by the hostilities, the present N'Djema regime having been deprived of the support of the Pan-African forces which were withdrawn from Chad, is unable to resist the offensive carried out by the forces of the Transitional Government at National Unity. So it has asked foreign aid for aid. Zaire was fast in sending 250 paratroopers from its crack forces, trained by French instructors. But the N'Djema regime was not satisfied with that reinforcement. H. Habré sent his minister of justice to Paris with a request that he be sent Jaguar attack aircraft which are stationed in Gabon, and troops. To date, Prince's forces have been to dispatch 200 tonnes of armaments and ammunition to N'Djema.

The United States was also quick in the uptake in making use of the author of military activity in Chad. It helps the Habré regime with arms deliveries through Egypt and Sudan which serve as transportation transit points.

No matter how the Western powers distribute the parts among themselves, the major role in their interference in Chad is undoubtedly played by the USA. Here, too, its actions show that it remains true to its policy of supporting the pro-Western regimes which Washington tries to use to increase its hold on the African continent. Surely this is why the USA, with the support of France and its African "friends", tries to add fuel to the fire of the conflict in Chad.

Apparently a chunk of plaster left off one of the walls to reveal fancy stone bas-reliefs depicting scenes from the Krishna legends.

A whole gallery of life-size sculptures was later found. It included figures of Buddha and some Hindu gods, depictions of groups of warriors and mythical animals. Scientists believe they were created when the temple was being built between 1127-1147. For 500 years they have been hidden behind a thick layer of plaster which was applied to preserve the temple from rats.

Amazing discoveries often happen accidentally. When the first repair work for 50 years was underway in a temple in the Indian state of Orissa, no one expected to discover unique

Round the Soviet Union

A SERIES OF LASER INSTALLATIONS HAS BEEN HANDED OVER TO THE DOCTORS OF THE BYELORUSSIAN KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION CENTRE BY THE SCIENTISTS OF THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS OF THE REPUBLICAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. For the first time in the USSR the centre will use optical lasers for per-operative treatment of patients with transplanted kidneys. Such close cooperation between doctors and physicists is the result of the "Fundamental Sciences for Medicine" programme carried out by the Byelorussian Republic.

THE FIRST FEW TONNES OF COAL WERE PRODUCED BY THE NEW CUTTER AT THE VOSTOCHNAYA-2 MINE, GEORGIA. This machine is remote-controlled and is twice as powerful as the previous one. It is operated by only six people. Specialists from Dnepro, in the Ukraine, arrived in Georgia to help master the new machine.

TENANTS HAVE NOW TAKEN OVER THE FIRST STREET IN THE NEW TOWN NEAR SAMARKAND, UZBEKISTAN. This town has no name as yet, but the profession of the people living there is already known, as workers from the Terekhov Valley will live there. By the end of the five-year plan period (1981-85) the apple, peach, apricot and cherry plantations will have increased to 4,000 hectares.

40 METRES OF LAND HAS BEEN MOVED AWAY FROM THE SEA NEAR THE RESORT OF OAGRA, ON THE GEORGIA'S BLACK SEA COAST. More than one million cubic metres of earth was delivered in 22 lorries of sea coast. Redistributing this earth the sea wall built up the shores, protecting them from storms. By the end of the current five-year plan period the whole of the 220 km long Black Sea coast of Georgia will be protected in the same way.

THE 500-KILOVOLT POWER LINE BETWEEN AGADYR AND OZHEZKAZGAN IN KAZAKHSTAN HAS BEEN OPENED. The 400 km long circular electricity from the first Skibetuz district power station is the republic's major non-ferrous metallurgy centre.

ART RESTORATION

These photos were taken in the restoration studio for sculpture and items of applied art at the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts. The cuneiform clay tablet is several thousand years old. Thanks to the efforts of restorers it will remain in existence for many more years and be available for scholars to study.

In the bottom photo a wood restorer crafts-



NEW EXCAVATOR FOR MINERS

A rotary excavator capable of extracting 5,000 tonnes of coal an hour is being assembled at the Beresovskiy open-cast mine of the Kuzbass fuel and energy complex (KATEK). This is the first time machines of this capacity have been put into operation in the Siberian coalfield.

The machine was made in Zhdanov, the Ukraine, and will also be producing similar machines soon at a new plant now being built near Kramatorsk, Eastern Siberia.

Robot-loaders are arranged along the computer-operated belt who will take various workpieces from the belt and place them on a machine-tool storage table. Machined workpieces are returned to the belt in a similar way.



man is performing a delicate and painstaking operation — to use a microscope and a fine lancet to uncover the original layer of paint on the 17th century statue of Saint Christopher. The statue will go on show at "The Registration of Museum Treasures in the USSR" exhibition, to be held next year. It will feature many interesting and sometimes unique works of sculpture, painting and applied art which have been restored by Soviet masters over the past 25 years.

In this country the state is responsible for the restoration of museum treasures. More than 1,000 million rubles are allocated for the purpose every year. About 5,000 restorers work in various studios most of which are attached to museums with large collections. A special research institute has also been set up to study the transition from traditional restoration methods to new scientifically based principles. Not so long ago the institute worked out a way of taking the second layer of paint off a canvas, i.e., the layer applied by restorers of days gone by. It is transferred to another canvas, so that two pictures are obtained, each representing a certain

value of its own.

seams range from 12 to 60 metres thick. The coal is no so far from the surface. Beresovskiy open-cast mine produces 55 million tonnes of coal every year.

A robot-assisted conveyor

THE KARAKUM

The Konyevo factory in Lvov, the Ukraine, has announced the production of robot-assisted factory conveyors, complete with monorails. They make the life of belt operators much easier.

Robot-loaders are arranged along the computer-operated belt who will take various workpieces from the belt and place them on a machine-tool storage table. Machined workpieces are returned to the belt in a similar way.

RICE OASIS IN

A large rice oasis has been cultivated in the hitherto non-fertile land in the north of Turkmenia, a Central Asian Republic.

An effective technique in growing rice, using low concentrations of mineral water mixed with fresh water, is being used there for the first time.

The saving of water in the republic, which has over 500,000 hectares of irrigated land, in

hyperosmotic, osmotic, as well as nervous disorders.

Scientists believe that more medical research is needed there during the winter, and store up energy for the spring migration, under the watchful eye of man.

The photographs help define the ecological potential of a vast territory in just a few months instead of several years that would have been required had the work been undertaken by reserve personnel. Space photos contain exhaustive data on soil and topsoil and the critical points of the terrain.

In future, space researchers plan to take pictures of the constant surveillance over flora and fauna, will enable better use to be made of the natural riches of the region.

THEATRE-GOER: INTERLOCUTOR OR CONSUMER?

How does the actor see his audience as people coming to witness his performance, to witness his possible success or failure, or as an interlocutor? When judging on an actor's performance we are not sparing with our criticism when there is something we do not like about it — but the actor can also fall foul with the audience, stressed noted theatre and film actress Alla Demidova, writing in the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper.

HUMANS AND EARTHQUAKES

Is it possible for the human organism to feel an earthquake coming? The answer is "yes". One can feel it about a week before the first tremor. This is the conclusion of seismologist Uzbekistan, writer of the LSSA NAYA PROMYSHLENNOST paper.

They have carried out exciting medical and biological research in the hope of probing people's reactions before a seismic hurricane which reached the Uzbek town of Naxarabat on December 11, 1980. They used the ambulance service, which registered when and from where the patients came.

They found that the further away from the centre of the earthquake the fewer anomalies occurred in various illnesses in humans, which occurred only in areas located near the town, the article points out.

The most distinctive indicator of a coming quake is the growing number of cardiovascular diseases like

First working

The "Mikhail Mudoch" mining ship, built at the Komsomol port, Sakhalin, after a long voyage.

Built in Finland, it left from convents in that it has a powerful installation on board. It now knowledge that the off-shore part of the ship makes much oil and new ship makes it possible to drill up to a depth of 100 metres, even in the sea lies 300 metres surface. The "Mikhail Mudoch" is equipped for high work. At the same time, special conditions are for reworking of the metal parts are now under the ship's first working.

GRAIN HARBOUR ON THE BLACK SEA

A large grain facility was opened in the Black Sea port, which during the last century grain handling has been significantly improved.

It is situated by the port, which during the last century grain handling has been significantly improved.

Time taken with the largest ships will be three days.

At the height of the season grain from the sea vessels to the railway car carrying 60 tons per day. This is the result of using grain automatic scales.

The modular design of man-

powering makes the

equally compatible with different

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ENTERTAINMENT



SCREEN OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

MNI AT THE MOSCOW FESTIVAL

P. Palameshwaran,
Deputy-Director of the
Delhi Film Festival, India:

The Moscow Festival attracts film makers from all over the world; here even the smallest country enjoys the same conditions as are available to states with a developed cinema industry, i.e., equal conditions.

We have been impressed by the scope of the festival. It is difficult to compare the Delhi to the Moscow Festival. As deputy-director of the former festival, I was particularly interested to learn that in Moscow they arrange meetings between invited guests, hold discussions, press conferences, as well as showing and selling films. We can make use of this information in our work.

The Indian delegation is a big one—52 people. Among them are actors, producers, distributors and journalists. We have an extensive programme: we meet film makers from Canada, France, and Switzerland as well as Soviet film makers.

The Soviet cinema serves as an example for us. We learn a lot from your famous masters. The topicality and the profound social content of the Soviet cinema particularly attracts me.

The Soviet producer Sergei Bondarchuk was a busy member at the Delhi Festival last year. We arranged for a retrospective show of his films.

The Soviet people's interest in cinema is surprising. One has the impression that all Muscovites are taking part in the festival. The great interest shown in the Indian cinema was also a pleasant surprise for us.

Richard Goodwin, film producer, Britain:

My first visit to the Moscow Film Festival was in 1971. An important feature of the festival is the serious approach to the cinema. Muscovites are great cinemagoers. Such an attitude to film at a time of the active onslaught of television does them enormous credit.

Personal contacts between professionals at the festival are very important. All of us film makers take great pains when making our films. The cinema is a tough occupation. Hence the importance of such contacts. At the festival we met Soviet director Nikita Mikhalkov. He has made films I would have liked to have made myself. Mikhalkov has his own approach to shooting films and does not simply try to pander to the audience.

The British have a fairly limited idea of the Soviet cinema. It is confined to the names of two or three directors, George Daniell, for instance; and Sergei Eisenstein, among the



● Naked actor-director Robert Hossein, of France, and Alberto Sordi, of Italy, are the winners of the prize they were awarded for their documentary, "Letter of Mozart". ● The documentary film "Alien Clouds Over Beirut" (the PLO, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen with Soviet participation) was a Gold award. ● Umarov Saparov and Yuryev Sel'dov directed the Soviet film "Manly Upbringing", which was top prize in the children's film competition.



classics. But it is my opinion that the issues of cultural relations between our nations to be dealt with by ordinary people, and not by politicians, there could be more progress in this area.

Lula Megino, scriptwriter, producer, Spain:

A few words about the festival. This is my first time in Moscow. The most interesting thing for me was to see films from countries I would never see in Spain.

At this festival we are not submitted to endless attacks from the press or to the pressure of advertising, as is the case at Cannes. The atmosphere here is quiet and creative.

I had been planning to go for a month to Siberia after the festival was over. Regrettably I have some business to attend to in Madrid so this will not be possible, but I will take more time off for the next festival.

At present Soviet-Spanish cultural links are gradually expanding but people in Spain still know little about the Soviet cinema, with the exception of our teachers—Sergio Eisenstein and Vsevolod Pudovkin. Several Soviet films will be shown on Spanish TV. But Soviet films

have a hard time of it on the Spanish market. The same could also be said of our films. Indeed, three-fourths of the movies shown in my country are American exports, while in Spain we make dozens of pictures a year which could appeal both to local and to Soviet audiences. Over the past seven years Spanish films have won nearly 20 top awards at international film festivals and the USSR bought one of them, "Demons in the Garden".

Hermano Penna, scriptwriter, director, Brazil:

My film, "Sergeant Gélio", which was entered in the feature film competition, is about the life, customs and culture of common people and against violence man of human values.

I saw all the competition films, and liked many of them, especially the Soviet entry "Vassa", Inna Churikova's. I rate her performance. Literally holds the picture together, she was stupendous in the lead part.

This is the first time that I have been present at an international festival. What is important for me is the opportunity it affords of seeing films from so many countries, as well as the

WHAT'S ON!

July 23-25

THEATRES

FILMS

CONCERT HALLS

SPORTS

EXHIBITIONS

STATE BANK OF THE USSR

BUSINESS

Interesting exchange of know-how

The forthcoming October show in Moscow, US Agriculture '83, has aroused wide interest in the American business circles. Some 75 leading American agricultural companies have already announced their intention of taking part. Altogether about 100 corporations and firms specializing in the production of agricultural

machinery equipment for the food and manufacturing industries, refrigerators and other goods, are expected to participate. A TASS correspondent in New York was told at the US-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, which represents over 200 major American corporations and firms.

SHELL ON THE SOVIET MARKET

Despite the complicated international situation, the business ties between Soviet foreign trade and other organizations and State International Politecon continue to develop to both sides' advantage. Mutual trade turnover between them reached 1,800 million dollars in 1982 (up 8% against 1981). In 1983, a press conference in Moscow was held by A. Banar, the company's managing director.

FACTS and EVENTS

Contests. The annual, 13th Festival Contest at Chelyabinsk took place in the Tchaikovsky choir (male, female, mixed children's) from 26 countries. Europe, America and Asia participated. The Children's Choir contest was won by the Big Children's Choir of Moscow. Radio and Television, conducted by Viktor Popov. This is the first International award to a Soviet choir.

Festivals. A folk art fair has been held in the Czechoslovak town of Štramberk. Dance and song groups from several countries, including the Soviet Union, took part. The young Muziki group from Kirov was particularly successful.

The famous International fair, Torkay, August 20-September 10. The Soviet Union and foreign trade organizations will be taking part. Books in Tokyo a volume of literary criticism on works of the outstanding Soviet writer Mikhail Sholokhov has been published in Japan. "It's" said that the book will help readers to acquire a deeper understanding of the human essence of Sholokhov's work. "And Quiet Flows the Don", "Virgin Soil Upturned", etc. Sholokhov's books are popular over the world. 97 million copies have been published in 88 languages.

14-21. 16 all-Union foreign trade organizations will be represented.

The Zagreb International fair, Yugoslavia, September 13-21. The Soviet display will be seeking to promote trade and economic and cultural cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia. Latvia will have its own separate display.

The Faiz International fair in Almaty, Kazakhstan, August 23-September 4. The USSR will be displaying almost 800 items manufactured by 46 enterprises. It will give visitors an idea of the export capacity of the Soviet economy, including the Kazakh agroindustrial complex.

The Brno International engineering fair, Czechoslovakia, edited "Technology serves peace and progress", September 24-28.

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The Plovdiv International technical fair in Bulgaria, September 26-October 3. The Komi ASSR will have its own display.

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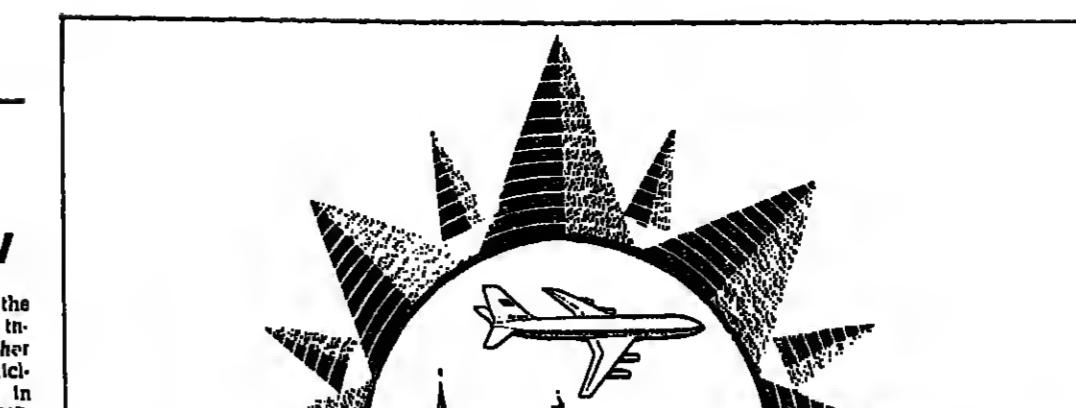
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Contacts and contracts

At a recent Moscow meeting of the Soviet-Brazilian inter-

governmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, the chief directions of further development in these areas were mapped out as reflected in the final protocol.

On this year Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia will buy large batches of electrical engineering equipment from the Soviet Union for the mechanization and automation of their production.

The Soviet-French 1977 intergovernmental agreement in the sphere of chemistry has been extended for another five years at a ceremony at the French Foreign Ministry.

Intourist news

...with your own eyes then hear about it one hundred times. It was with these words that the USSR Ambassador V. Pavlov addressed our group which was to leave for your country on a ten-day tour of museums in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, said Chieko Hosogawa, the Director of the Museums Nidzuko, in Kasuno.

Our group consisting of eleven museum experts from the largest Japanese cities and provinces, visited the Hermitage and the Russian Museum in Leningrad, and the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the Tretyakov Gallery, in Moscow. We were particularly interested in the restoration work at Petrodvorets, near Leningrad, as well as in the open-air museum recently set up near Kiev.

We still remember last year's Rembrandt's exhibition in Leningrad, which was made up of works taken from Soviet museums. Unfortunately, our traditional genre of painting in paper and ink is still virtually untranslatable. Even in Japan such works are only exhibited once a year, and then only for a month.

Despite the brevity of our stay, the window that has been opened to your country, has become wider.

Marina AMAROVA

Philately

Art director commemorated

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a 5-kopek stamp marking the 100th birth-day of Yuryev Vakhnigov, outstanding Soviet director and actor, founder of a drama group which later grew into a leading Moscow theatre bearing his name.

